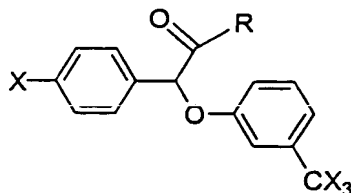


WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

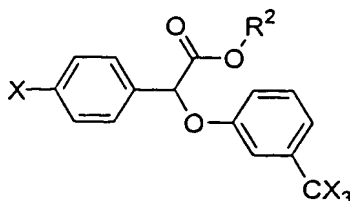
- 1                    1.        A method of modulating Type 2 diabetes in a mammal,  
2        comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the (-)  
3        stereoisomer of a compound of Formula I,



(I)

- 4  
5  
6        wherein:  
7                    R is a member selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy, lower  
8        aralkoxy, di-lower alkylamino-lower alkoxy, lower alkanamido lower alkoxy,  
9        benzamido-lower alkoxy, ureido-lower alkoxy, N'-lower alkyl-ureido-lower alkoxy,  
10       carbamoyl-lower alkoxy, halophenoxy substituted lower alkoxy, carbamoyl substituted  
11       phenoxy, carbonyl-lower alkylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylamino, halo  
12       substituted lower alkylamino, hydroxy substituted lower alkylamino, lower alkanolyloxy  
13       substituted lower alkylamino, ureido, and lower alkoxycarbonylamino; and  
14                    X is a halogen; or  
15                    a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
16                    wherein the compound is substantially free of its (+) stereoisomer.

- 1                    2.        The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is a compound of  
2        Formula II,



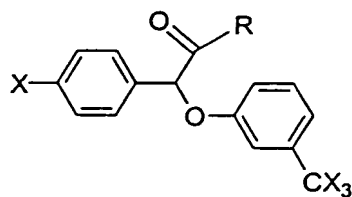
(II)

- 3  
4  
5        wherein:  
6                    R<sup>2</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of a phenyl-lower alkyl,  
7        lower alkanamido-lower alkyl, and benzamido-lower alkyl.

- 1                    3.        The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is (-) 2-  
2    acetamidoethyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy) acetate.
- 1                    4.        The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is administered by  
2    intravenous infusion, transdermal delivery, or oral delivery.
- 1                    5.        The method of claim 1, wherein the amount administered is about  
2    100 mg to about 3000 mg per day.
- 1                    6.        The method of claim 1, wherein the amount administered is about  
2    500 mg to about 1500 mg per day.
- 1                    7.        The method of claim 1, wherein the amount administered is about 5  
2    to about 250 mg per kg per day.
- 1                    8.        The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is administered  
2    together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.
- 1                    9.        The method of claim 1, wherein the compound modulates  
2    hyperglycemia by reducing blood glucose levels in the mammal.
- 1                    10.      The method of claim 1, wherein the compound modulates  
2    hemoglobin A<sub>1c</sub> in the mammal.
- 1                    11.      The method of claim 1, wherein the compound modulates a  
2    microvascular and macrovascular complication associated with diabetes.
- 1                    12.      The method of claim 11, wherein the microvascular complication is  
2    retinopathy, neuropathy or nephropathy.
- 1                    13.      The method of claim 11, wherein the macrovascular complication  
2    is cardiovascular disease or peripheral vascular disease.
- 1                    14.      The method of claim 1, wherein the compound modulates  
2    atherosclerosis.
- 1                    15.      The method of claim 1, wherein the compound prevents the  
2    development of diabetes in a mammal.

1                    16.    The method of claim 1, wherein the compound is administered in  
2 combination with a compound selected from the group consisting of: a sulfonylurea or  
3 other insulin secretagogue, a thiazolidinedione, a fibrate, a HMG-CoA reductase  
4 inhibitor, a biguanide, a bile acid binding resin, nicotinic acid, a  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor,  
5 and insulin.

1                    17.    A method for modulating insulin resistance in a mammal,  
2 comprising: administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the (–)  
3 stereoisomer of a compound of Formula I,



(I)

wherein:

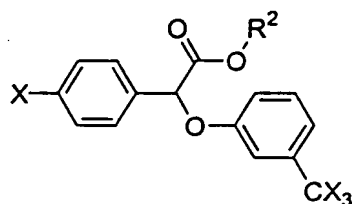
R is a member selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy, lower  
aralkoxy, di-lower alkylamino-lower alkoxy, lower alkanamido lower alkoxy,  
benzamido-lower alkoxy, ureido-lower alkoxy, N'-lower alkyl-ureido-lower alkoxy,  
carbamoyl-lower alkoxy, halophenoxy substituted lower alkoxy, carbamoyl substituted  
phenoxy, carbonyl-lower alkylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylamino, halo  
substituted lower alkylamino, hydroxy substituted lower alkylamino, lower alkanolyloxy  
substituted lower alkylamino, ureido, and lower alkoxycarbonylamino; and

X is a halogen; or

a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

wherein the compound is substantially free of its (+) stereoisomer.

1 18. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is a compound of  
2 Formula II,



3

4

(II)

5 wherein:

6 R<sup>2</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of a phenyl-lower alkyl,  
7 lower alkanamido-lower alkyl, and benzamido-lower alkyl.

1 19. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is (-) 2-  
2 acetamidoethyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy) acetate.

1 20. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is administered by  
2 intravenous infusion, transdermal delivery, or oral delivery.

1 21. The method of claim 17, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 100 mg to about 3000 mg per day.

1 22. The method of claim 17, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 500 mg to about 1500 mg per day.

1 23. The method of claim 17, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 5 to about 250 mg per kg per day.

1 24. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is administered  
2 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

1 25. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound prevents the  
2 development of insulin resistance in a mammal.

1 26. The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates  
2 polycystic ovarian syndrome.

1                    27.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates  
2    Impaired Glucose Tolerance.

1                    28.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates obesity.

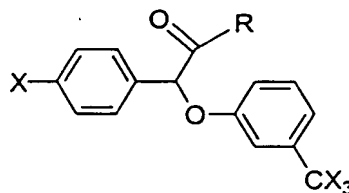
1                    29.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates  
2    gestational diabetes.

1                    30.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates  
2    Syndrome X.

1                    31.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound modulates  
2    atherosclerosis.

1                    32.    The method of claim 17, wherein the compound is administered in  
2    combination with a compound selected from the group consisting of: a sulfonylurea or  
3    other insulin secretagogue, a thiazolidinedione, a fibrate, a HMG-CoA reductase  
4    inhibitor, a biguanide, a bile acid binding resin, nicotinic acid, a  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor,  
5    and insulin.

1                    33.    A method of alleviating hyperlipidemia in a mammal, comprising  
2    administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of the (–) stereoisomer  
3    of a compound of Formula I,



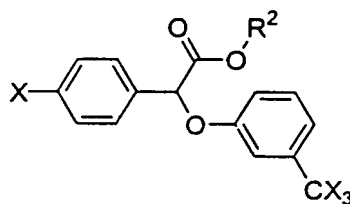
(I)

6    wherein:

7                    R is a member selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy, lower  
8    aralkoxy, di-lower alkylamino-lower alkoxy, lower alkanamido lower alkoxy,  
9    benzamido-lower alkoxy, ureido-lower alkoxy, N'-lower alkyl-ureido-lower alkoxy,  
10    carbamoyl-lower alkoxy, halophenoxy substituted lower alkoxy, carbamoyl substituted  
11    phenoxy, carbonyl-lower alkylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylamino, halo

12 substituted lower alkylamino, hydroxy substituted lower alkylamino, lower alkanolyloxy  
13 substituted lower alkylamino, ureido, and lower alkoxycarbonylamino; and  
14 X is a halogen; or  
15 a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
16 wherein the compound is substantially free of its (+) stereoisomer.

1 34. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is a compound of  
2 Formula II,



(II)

5 wherein:

6 R<sup>2</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of a phenyl-lower alkyl,  
7 lower alkanamido-lower alkyl, and benzamido-lower alkyl.

1 35. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is (-) 2-  
2 acetamidoethyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy) acetate.

1 36. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is administered by  
2 intravenous infusion, transdermal delivery, or oral delivery.

1 37. The method of claim 33, wherein the compound lowers cholesterol  
2 levels, triglyceride levels, or both.

1 38. The method of claim 33, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 100 mg to about 3000 mg per day.

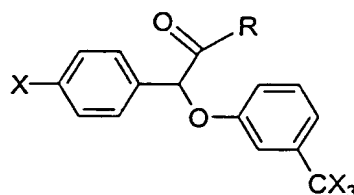
1 39. The method of claim 33, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 500 mg to about 1500 mg per day.

1 40. The method of claim 33, wherein the amount administered is about  
2 5 to about 250 mg per kg per day.

1                   41.     The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is administered  
2 together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

1                   42.     The method of claim 33, wherein the compound is administered in  
2 combination with a compound selected from the group consisting of: a sulfonylurea or  
3 other insulin secretagogue, a thiazolidinedione, a fibrate, a HMG-CoA reductase  
4 inhibitor, a biguanide, a bile acid binding resin, nicotinic acid, a  $\alpha$ -glucosidase inhibitor,  
5 and insulin.

1                   43.     A pharmaceutical composition comprising a pharmaceutically  
2 acceptable carrier and a therapeutically effective amount of the (-) stereoisomer of a  
3 compound of Formula I,



(I)

6 wherein:

7                   R is a member selected from the group consisting of a hydroxy, lower  
8 aralkoxy, di-lower alkylamino-lower alkoxy, lower alkanamido lower alkoxy,  
9 benzamido-lower alkoxy, ureido-lower alkoxy, N'-lower alkyl-ureido-lower alkoxy,  
10 carbamoyl-lower alkoxy, halophenoxy substituted lower alkoxy, carbamoyl substituted  
11 phenoxy, carbonyl-lower alkylamino, N,N-di-lower alkylamino-lower alkylamino, halo  
12 substituted lower alkylamino, hydroxy substituted lower alkylamino, lower alkanolyloxy  
13 substituted lower alkylamino, ureido, and lower alkoxycarbonylamino; and

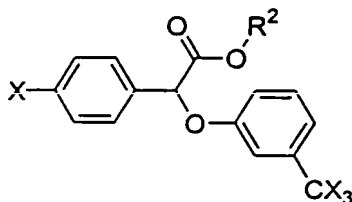
14                   X is a halogen; or  
15                   a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,  
16                   wherein the compound is substantially free of its (+) stereoisomer.

1                   44.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the  
2 pharmaceutical composition modulates Type 2 diabetes.

1                   45.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the  
2 pharmaceutical composition modulates insulin resistance.

1                    46.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the  
2     pharmaceutical composition modulates hyperlipidemia.

1                    47.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, comprising a  
2     therapeutically effective amount of the (–) stereoisomer of a compound of Formula II,



(II)

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4  
5     wherein:

6                    R<sup>2</sup> is a member selected from the group consisting of a phenyl-lower alkyl,  
7     lower alkanamido-lower alkyl, and benzamido-lower alkyl.

1                    48.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43, wherein the  
2     compound is (–) 2-acetamidoethyl 4-chlorophenyl-(3-trifluoromethylphenoxy) acetate.

1                    49.     The pharmaceutical composition of claim 43 in the form of a tablet  
2     or capsule.